

绵阳高中 2022 级第一学期末教学质量模拟测试

英语（答案在最后）

本试卷分为试题卷和答题卡两部分，其中试题卷共 8 页；答题卡共 2 页。满分 150 分，考试时间 120 分钟。

第一部分 听力(共两节，满分 30 分)

回答听力部分时，先将答案标在试卷上。听力部分结束前，你将有两分钟的时间将你的答案转涂到答题卡上。

第一节 (共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分，满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后，你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题并阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What is Betty?

A. A mother. B. A teacher. C. A student.

2. What does the woman think of the concert?

A. Positive. B. Negative. C. Uninterested.

3. Who will take some snacks to the picnic?

A. Tommy. B. Jenna. C. Samantha.

4. Why is the man cleaning the room?

A. He likes cleaning. B. Some guests will come. C. The woman hates messy places.

5. What is the weather like today?

A. Sunny. B. Cloudy. C. Rainy.

第二节 (共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分，满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有一个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话或独白后，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题 5 秒钟;听完后，各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料，回答第 6 至 7 题。

6. Where does the conversation take place?

A. In a restaurant. B. On the phone. C. At an airport.

7. What is the man going to do tomorrow?

A. Have a meal. B. Make a reservation. C. Take a plane.

8. How many vegetables are used in the soup?

A. 5. B.4. C.3.

9. How long does it take to cook the soup?

A. Half an hour. B. Forty minutes. C. Three quarters.

10. What's the last thing to be added to the soup?

A. Onions. B. Water. C. Salt.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. Where is the woman going?

A. To the City Library. B. To the People's Park. C. To the History Museum.

12. What did the man do in the end?

A. Told her the way. B. Took her to her destination. C. Left her alone.

13. What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

A. Friends. B. Classmates. C. Strangers.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. What are the two speakers mainly talking about?

A. Health. B. Food. C.Exercise.

15. What causes low-income people to easily get over-weighted?

A. Long working hours. B. Not enough sleep. C. Cheap junk food.

16. What can we learn about the man?

A. He was very fit before.

B. He failed in losing his weight.

C He watched TV for 6 hours a day.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Where is the man from?

A. China. B. America. C. England.

18. How many people are there in the man's family?

A.3 B.4. C.5.

19. Which of the following does the man like best?

A. Football. B. Basketball. C. Swimming.

20. Why did the man design this webpage?

A. To get to know his students.

B. To make himself known to all

C. To let his students learn more about him.

第二部分 阅读(共两节, 满分 50 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题;每小题 2.5 分, 满分 37.5 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

The COVID-19 pandemic continues to spread around the world. Since vaccinations are still an important tool to help build protection, more countries in Europe are taking measures to get their citizens vaccinated.

Greece

It's the first country in the European Union to fine unvaccinated people. Those who have not gotten their first shot by Jan. 16, 2022 will face a monthly fine of 100 euros. The money goes to fund hospital services. Since November, the unvaccinated have been banned from going to many indoor places such as museums, theaters and gyms.

Germany

On Dec. 2, Germany cried out a nationwide lockdown for the unvaccinated. Unvaccinated people will be banned from going to all but the most necessary businesses such as supermarkets and drugstores. Unvaccinated people can only meet up with two people from another household.

Austria

In Austria unvaccinated people aged 12 and older have been under a lockdown since Nov. 15. They can only leave home for work, medical reasons or to get groceries. If anyone goes against the rule, he or she will be fined up to 500 euros.

Italy

Unvaccinated people are banned from eating out as well as from attending shows, sports events and public ceremonies. The rule came into effect on Dec. 6 and will last until Jan. 15. But those who have a negative COVID-19 test result will be allowed to go to work.

1. Which is the first to fine unvaccinated people?

A. Germany.

B. Italy.

C. Austria.

D. Greece.

2. When did the German lockdown take effect?

A. Dec. 6.

B. Jan. 15.

C. Dec. 2.

D. Nov. 15.

3. What do we learn about Europe fighting COVID- 19?

A. They are doing really well.

B. They are trying pretty hard.

C. They are running out of measures.

D. They are heading in the wrong direction.

【答案】 1. D 2. C 3. B

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇应用文。文章主要介绍了四个国家采取措施让公民接种新冠疫苗的情况。

【1 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段 “It’s the first country in the European Union to fine unvaccinated people.(这是欧盟第一个对未接种疫苗的人罚款的国家)” 可知，希腊是第一个对未接种疫苗的人罚款的国家。故选 D。

【2 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段 “On Dec.2, Germany cried out a nationwide lockdown for the unvaccinated.(12 月 2 日，德国宣布对未接种疫苗的人实行全国封锁)” 可知，德国对未接种疫苗的人进行封锁在 12 月 2 日开始生效。故选 C。

【3 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段 “The COVID-19 pandemic continues to spread around the world. Since vaccinations are still an important tool to help build protection, more countries in Europe are taking measures to get their citizens vaccinated.(新冠肺炎疫情继续在全球蔓延。由于疫苗接种仍然是帮助建立保护的重要工具，越来越多的欧洲国家正在采取措施，让其公民接种疫苗)” 结合文章主要介绍了四个国家采取措施让公民接种新冠疫苗的情况。可推知，欧洲很努力地在对抗新冠疫情。故选 B。

B

When I first saw my dog, she was about the size of a little rabbit, so fluffy (毛茸茸的) that I could barely see her eyes. She just lay in the corner of the cage, absolutely terrified of me and my family. We fell in love with her at first sight and took her home immediately.

In our first few weeks as dog owners, my family witnessed our dog use the house as her toilet, chew on our chairs, eat our socks and shoes and bark at all hours of the night. Despite the countless dog parenting books that my mother had read before we adopted our dog, we were not prepared for the lovely trouble-making fluffball that came our way.

We entered her in a puppy class, where she could learn how to be a man’s best friend, and spent hours upon hours trying to train her by giving her meat flavored treats for any sign of good behavior. Unfortunately for us, the puppy class teacher and my father, who can’t say no to the puppy dog face, gave her far too many treats for behavior both good and bad, and now, at age 3, my dog is a master con artist (行骗高手).

She purposefully steals towels, napkins, tissues, socks, cardboard boxes, plastic wrap and anything else forbidden, just because she knows that we will do anything to get it back from her. She takes all sorts of things, not wanting them at all, and just sleeps on them, waiting for someone to notice her tricks. It is her way of saying that if we don't give her whatever she wants, she will cause us endless trouble.

And what can I do with her? She's my baby puppy after all.

4. Why did the author send her dog to a puppy class?

- A. To give her some punishment.
- B. To help her find a best friend.
- C. To teach her to behave well.
- D. To make her learn some skills

5. What do we know about the author's father?

- A. He liked to give the dog meat-flavored treats.
- B. He knew everything about how to train dogs.
- C. He worked in a puppy school.
- D. He loved the dog very much.

6. Which of the following best describes the author's dog?

- A. Smart but annoying.
- B. Naughty but cute.
- C. Active but frightening.
- D. Lovely but shy.

7. What can be a suitable title for the passage?

- A. A Pretty Trouble Maker
- B. A Master Con Artist
- C. The Dog Stealing Things
- D. Man's Best Friend

【答案】4. C 5. D 6. B 7. D

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了作者和自己收养的狗的故事，虽然狗很顽皮但是家人都很喜爱它。

【4 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段 “We entered her in a puppy class, where she could learn how to be a man's best friend, and spent hours upon hours trying to train her by giving her meat flavored treats for any sign of good behavior.(我们把她送进了一个小狗班，在那里她可以学习如何成为人类最好的朋友，我们花了好几个小时来训练她，只要她表现好，我们就给她肉味的零食)” 可知，作者把她的狗送到幼犬班是为了教她举止得体。故选 C。

【5 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段 “Unfortunately for us, the puppy class teacher and my father, who can't say no to the puppy dog face, gave her far too many treats for behavior both good and bad, and now, at age 3, my dog is a master con artist (行骗高手).(对我们来说不幸的是，小狗班的老师和我的父亲，无法拒绝小狗的脸，对她的好和坏行为给予了太多的奖励，现在，我 3 岁的狗是一个行骗高手)” 可知，作者的父亲非常喜欢这只狗。故选 D。

【6 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第二段 “Despite the countless dog parenting books that my mother had read before we adopted our dog, we were not prepared for the lovely trouble-making fluffball that came our way.(尽管在我们收养这只狗之前，我妈妈读了无数关于狗的育儿书，但我们并没有准备好迎接这个可爱的、制造麻烦的毛茸茸的球)” 以及倒数第二段 “She purposefully steals towels, napkins, tissues, socks, cardboard boxes, plastic wrap and anything else forbidden, just because she knows that we will do anything to get it back from her.(她故意偷毛巾、餐巾纸、纸巾、袜子、纸板箱、保鲜膜和其他任何被禁止的东西，只是因为她知道我们会不惜一切代价从她那里拿回来)” 可推知，作者的狗顽皮但可爱。故选 B。

【7 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第三段 “We entered her in a puppy class, where she could learn how to be a man’s best friend, and spent hours upon hours trying to train her by giving her meat flavored treats for any sign of good behavior.(我们把她送进了一个小狗班，在那里她可以学习如何成为人类最好的朋友，我们花了好几个小时来训练她，只要她表现好，我们就给她肉味的零食)” 结合文章主要讲述了作者和自己收养的狗的故事，虽然狗很顽皮但是家人都很喜爱它。可知，D 选项 “人类最好的朋友” 最符合文章标题。故选 D。

C

Dreams are pictures, sounds and feelings that happen during sleep. According to modern researches, dreaming is an activity of the brain, which occurs when brainwaves are especially fast. In history people have had many explanations for dreams. In ancient Greece dreaming was thought to be a kind of contact with the gods. Sometimes they were regarded as signs of what may happen in the future.

Over the past centuries, many dream theories have come up. The most famous expert on dreaming was Sigmund Freud, an Austrian doctor, who believed that in dreams we acted out our desires and wishes that couldn’t be satisfied in reality.

Everyone dreams while most of the time we cannot remember our dreams. Even blind people dream. They may see images of events that they have experienced before they became blind. On the other hand, a person who was born blind does not see pictures in dreams, but they can hear, smell and taste in them.

Most people cannot control their dreams. They just happen. Very few people experience **lucid** dreaming. They know exactly that they are dreaming and can even control what happens in their dreams while they are asleep.

People often have the same dreams over and over again. They may be events in your life that have caused problems which you have not solved yet. Nightmares are dreams that are so terrible that you usually wake up. There is medical treatment for nightmares. You can go to a therapist who tries to find out why you have

nightmares and how to deal with them.

Some experts think that dreams are full of symbolic messages that mean something which is deep inside us.

8. What do dreams mean to us according to Freud?

- A. Ways to contact with the gods.
- B. Signs of the future events.
- C. Wishes that cannot be satisfied.
- D. Things happening in our life.

9. What does the underlined word “lucid” in the 4 paragraph mean?

- A. Clear.
- B. Real.
- C. Frequent.
- D. Awful.

10. What would the writer talk about in the paragraph that follows?

- A. Lucid dreams and their causes.
- B. Blind people and their experiences.
- C. Common dreams and their meanings.
- D. Famous experts and their suggestions.

11. Where can we most probably read this passage?

- A. An art magazine.
- B. A science newspaper.
- C. A biology textbook.
- D. A news report.

【答案】8. C 9. A 10. C 11. B

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要说明了关于做梦的理论以及梦境所代表的意义。

【8 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段 “The most famous expert on dreaming was Sigmund Freud, an Austrian doctor, who believed that in dreams we acted out our desires and wishes that couldn’t be satisfied in reality.(最著名的研究梦境的专家是西格蒙德·弗洛伊德，一位奥地利医生，他认为我们在梦中表现了我们在现实中无法满足的欲望和愿望)” 可知，根据弗洛伊德的理论，梦对我们意味着无法满足的愿望。故选 C。

【9 题详解】

词句猜测题。根据划线词后文 “They know exactly that they are dreaming and can even control what happens in their dreams while they are asleep.(他们清楚地知道自己在做梦，甚至可以在睡觉时控制自己的梦境)” 可知，此处指很少有人会做清楚的梦，他们清楚地知道自己在做梦，甚至可以在睡觉时控制自己的梦境。故划线词意思是“清楚的”。故选 A。

【10 题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段 “Some experts think that dreams are full of symbolic messages that mean something which is deep inside us.(一些专家认为梦充满了象征意义的信息，这些信息意味着我们内心深处的一些东西)” 可推知，在接下来的段落中作者会谈论常见的梦及其含义。故选 C。

【11 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段 “Dreams are pictures, sounds and feelings that happen during sleep. According to modern researches, dreaming is an activity of the brain, which occurs when brainwaves are especially fast. In history people have had many explanations for dreams. In ancient Greece dreaming was thought to be a kind of contact with the gods. Sometimes they were regarded as signs of what may happen in the future.(梦是发生在睡眠中的画面、声音和感觉。根据现代研究，做梦是大脑的一种活动，发生在脑电波特别快的时候。历史上人们对梦有很多解释。在古希腊，做梦被认为是与神的一种联系。有时，它们被视为未来可能发生事情的征兆。)” 结合文章主要说明了关于做梦的理论以及梦境所代表的意义。可推知，文章选自科学报纸。故选 B。

D

More than 80% of after-school academic tutoring (学业辅导) organizations have closed down or turned to other fields of business as a result of ongoing efforts to reduce the excessive (过多的) academic burden on primary and middle school students, the Ministry of Education said on Tuesday.

Great progress has been made in controlling the after-school tutoring market and the number of academic tutoring organizations has been reduced — the number online academic tutoring organizations has been cut by 84.1%, and the number of offline ones by 83.8%, which means students now have more chances to enjoy their after-school life.

Lyu Yugang, director of the Ministry of Education's department of basic education, said almost all primary and middle schools now offer various after-school activities on weekdays to meet students' needs for all-round development.

A survey by the ministry found that 92.7% of the schools have opened after-school arts and sports activity classes, 88.3% offer reading as an after-school activity, and 87.3% are conducting interest groups and clubs, he said.

The number of students taking part in after-school activities has increased from 49% last term to 92% this term, Lyu said, adding that more than 3 million students took part in the day care service provided by 210,000 schools during the summer vacation. More than 99% of students have made homework management rules and More than 90% of schools can finish their written homework in the set time, up from 46% before the central guideline was introduced.

Lyu said that in a survey conducted by the National Bureau of Statistics, 73% of parents said their children's homework had been markedly reduced and 85% said they were satisfied with the after-school service offered schools.

12. Why are many academic tutoring organizations closed?

A. Because they have other businesses to do.

B. Because nobody wants to attend these organizations.

C. Because the government wants to reduce the burden on students.

D. Because students have too many after-school activities to participate.

13. What does the third paragraph mainly talk about?

A. Students' all-around development.

B. Lyu Yugang's suggestions for schools.

C. People's attitudes to after-school activities.

D. The result of tutoring organizations closing down.

14. How do most parents feel about the after-school service offered by schools?

A. Interested.

B. Unsatisfied.

C. Supportive.

D. Unconcerned.

15. How is this passage mainly developed?

A. By giving examples.

B. By listing numbers.

C. By making comparisons.

D. By stating opinions.

【答案】12. C 13. A 14. C 15. B

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇新闻报道。文章主要说明了教育部周二表示，由于持续努力减轻中小學生过重的学业负担，超过 80% 的课外辅导机构已经关闭或转向其他业务领域。文章介绍了这一举措的影响以及学生的课外活动情况。

【12 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段 “More than 80% of after-school academic tutoring (学业辅导) organizations have closed down or turned to other fields of business as a result of ongoing efforts to reduce the excessive (过多的) academic burden on primary and middle school students, the Ministry of Education said on Tuesday.(教育部周二表示，由于持续努力减轻中小學生过重的学业负担，超过 80% 的课外辅导机构已经关闭或转向其他业务领域)” 可知，很多学术辅导机构关闭是因为政府想减轻学生的负担。故选 C。

【13 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第三段 “Lyu Yugang, director of the Ministry of Education's department of basic education, said almost all primary and middle schools now offer various after-school activities on weekdays to meet students' needs for all-round development.(教育部基础教育司司长吕玉刚表示，现在几乎所有的中小学都在工作日提供各种各样的课外活动，以满足学生全面发展的需求)” 可知，第三段主要讲了学生的全面发展。故选 A。

【14 题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段 “Lyu said that in a survey conducted by the National Bureau of Statistics, 73% of parents said their children’s homework had been markedly reduced and 85% said they were satisfied with the after-school service offered schools.(吕说，在国家统计局进行的一项调查中，73%的家长表示孩子的家庭作业明显减少，85%的家长表示对学校提供的课后服务感到满意)” 可推知，大多数家长对学校提供的课后服务表示支持。故选 C。

【15 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第二段 “Great progress has been made in controlling the after-school tutoring market and the number of academic tutoring organizations has been reduced — the number online academic tutoring organizations has been cut by 84.1%, and the number of offline ones by 83.8%, which means students now have more chances to enjoy their after-school life.(在控制课外辅导市场方面取得了很大进展，学术辅导机构的数量有所减少，在线学术辅导机构的数量减少了 84.1%，线下学术辅导机构的数量减少了 83.8%，这意味着学生有更多的机会享受课外生活)”；第四段 “A survey by the ministry found that 92.7% of the schools have opened after-school arts and sports activity classes, 88.3% offer reading as an after-school activity, and 87.3% are conducting interest groups and clubs, he said.(他说，教育部的一项调查显示，92.7%的学校开设了课外艺术和体育活动课程，88.3%的学校将阅读作为课外活动，87.3%的学校开展了兴趣小组和俱乐部)” 以及最后一段 “Lyu said that in a survey conducted by the National Bureau of Statistics, 73% of parents said their children’s homework had been markedly reduced and 85% said they were satisfied with the after-school service offered schools.(吕说，在国家统计局进行的一项调查中，73%的家长表示孩子的家庭作业明显减少，85%的家长表示对学校提供的课后服务感到满意)” 可推知，这篇文章主要是通过列举数字展开。故选 B。

第二节 (共 5 小题;每小题 2.5 分, 满分 12.5 分)

根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

You might want to improve your personality if you just moved to a new school, got a new job, or simply because you want to be your best version of yourself. You can develop a warmer personality by taking the following steps.

Greet everyone with a smile.

The first and most simple step you can take to improve your personality is to give everyone a warm greeting. 16

Keep your promises.

Those who have good personalities are often very reliable and trustworthy people. If you tell someone you’ll do something, don’t make excuses! 17 For instance, if you have a meeting set for 10 AM,

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.book118.com/218015105107006042>